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W.M. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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THE LIBERATOR.

From the London Mercury.

SPEECH OF GEO. THOMPSON, Esq., M. P., ON FREE TRADE WITH INDIA!

The meeting being organized, Francis Carnac Brown, Esq., Chairman, addressed the assembly as follows:—Ladies and gentlemen, in thanking you for the honor you have just conferred upon me, in electing me to preside over this very large meeting, it is necessary that I should address you a few words explaining the reason why I have consented to take upon myself this office, seeing that I am altogether a stranger, not only to this present audience, but to this part of London. I will make my observations as brief as I possibly can, in order that I may not be the means of detaining you from a gentleman whom I am perfectly aware you are all most anxious to listen to, and who has come to this meeting for the express purpose of bringing the important subject which we shall have to discuss to night under the consideration of this meeting. I will, therefore, merely observe to you, that my connection with your honorable member, Mr. George Thompson, does not date from yesterday (hear, hear). It is now about eight years since I returned from India, and met that gentleman, who had not long before landed upon the shores of this country, upon his arrival from a visit to the United States of America, where, as you well know, he had devoted a considerable portion of his time and energies to the advocacy of the great cause of the abolition of slavery in that land. Brought together by a community of sentiment, we met, and from that time until the present a close and continued intimacy has subsisted between us. We have acted together upon many occasions in the promotion of questions relating to India, and at length a period has arrived when it appears to the best friends of India, that the powerful advocacy of your member may be used with the very best effect, for the purpose of introducing to the public and the Legislature, subjects of the greatest importance to our vast empire in the East, and of so far enlightening public opinion upon this question, that you, and all men may have an opportunity of seeing and of knowing, that, in bringing before you the condition of India, we are at the same time calling your attention to a subject of the deepest and most vital interest to yourselves. When Mr. George Thompson shall have concluded his address to night, I have not the slightest doubt that there will not be one person in this assembly, who will leave the room without being impressed with the conviction of the truth of the statement I have made, namely, that there is no individual present, whose interest, directly or indirectly, is not most essentially concerned in the fate of that country, which is to be the topic of the present lecture. With these preliminary remarks I now beg leave to introduce to you, our own member, Mr. George Thompson (cheers).

George Thoms., Esq., M. P., rose, and was enthusiastically greeted; he said, I have sought this opportunity that I may lay before you my views on a question of paramount importance to the interests of this country and of the empire at large. You have done me the honor to elect me as one of your representatives in the parliament of England, and I consider, therefore, that it is my duty to put you in possession of my opinions on a subject which will occupy the chief portion of my attention in the Legislature, and which I intend to agitate, as I have time and strength, both indoors and out, until it is appreciated, as I think it ought to be, by the people generally (cheers). I do not doubt, that when I have concluded, you will share my convictions respecting the vital importance of the question I am about to discuss, and that you will not only cheerfully consent to my devoting myself to its advocacy, but be ready also to lend your best co-operation (cheers). I therefore ask your candid and serious attention. I ask that you will, with deliberation, the facts, the statistics, and the arguments I shall adduce, and that you will vote for nothing, the propriety and truth of which I do not fully and most satisfactorily establish (cheers).

The topic on which I have to address you this evening is—Free-trade with India, in relation to the condition and prospects of this country? This text might seem to limit the discussion to matters connected with India and England, and to the relations of those countries exclusively from an extent of their commercial intercourse.

The subject, however, as I think shall be able to demonstrate, embraces another result, namely, the abolition of the overthrow of slavery and the slave-trade—the effect following upon the attainment of the former object. A few words about slavery will bring me, I hope, to the subject which has been announced, and enable you to trace out for yourselves the inevitable effect of which I have spoken. In the United States of America, a country boasting its declaration of independence, its doctrine of natural liberty, its free political institutions, its love of manners, its educated and enlightened population, its numerous ecclesiastical bodies untrammeled by state connection, its efforts for the diffusion of the scriptures, and its many and powerful organizations for promulgating the faith of the gospel throughout the world—every such man, woman and child is a SLAVE (shame). Seven millions of free men have banded themselves together to hold these hopeless bondage three millions of their fellow creatures! (cheers).

A similar number of slaves are found in the empire of Brazil. Spain holds another million in her colonies. France and Holland participate in the crime in their colonies. We turn to Africa. Notwithstanding the abolition of the slave-trade with Africa, by England and the United States, simultaneously in the year 1808, a thousand human beings are every day, either slaughtered in their own villages, or die in their way from the interior to the coast, or, expiring in the middle passage, are thrown into the deep; or living to reach the port, are sold in the slave-market, to be worked to death on the coffee and sugar plantations of Cuba and Brazil. The statistics of this system inform us that from eight to nine millions are in bondage, and that Africa is robbed of a thousand of her children every day! Such are slavery and the slave-trade, as carried on by nominally Christian nations in Europe and America, at the present time. (Cries of shame, and great consternation.) The object of this address is not to characterize slavery, or to dwell upon its peculiar features in the various countries where it exists, but to point out the remedy as a consequence flowing from a certain measure. Let me nevertheless observe, that I do not underestimate the value and necessity of the measures hitherto employed in the cause of abolition; still less do I desire to see them discontinued. They are all, save those which imply force, useful, and partially efficacious. But, besides these advantages, which are a remedy at hand, at once simple, direct, easy, peaceful, omnipotent, and infallible—remedy capable of immediate application—remedy possessed by England, and by no other—remedy which, if resorted to, will be found unresisted by aught that is exceptable—a remedy, fraught with blessings far beyond even the extinction of slavery and the slave-trade. (cheers.)

This remedy is no discovery of yesterday. For eight or nine years there have been a few persons in this country who, having taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with the facts relating to the history, condition, and resources of the vast empire which Great Britain has obtained in the East, have been convinced that it was eminently practicable, by due and the same peaceful process, to

achieve a greater triumph in the cause of freedom and humanity, and confer more extensive and permanent blessings, of a temporal nature, on the world, than were ever before placed within the limits of human power and human accomplishment. They are still convinced that England possesses within herself, aided by the resources of her matchless Asiatic empire, the means of utterly abolishing the African slave-trade; of giving freedom to every slave in the islands and on the continent of America; of raising from depression and ruin, millions of her conquered Hindoo subjects, and of augmenting indefinitely her home manufacturing, trading, and maritime prosperity (cheers). It has been my privilege to be intimately associated with those who have cherished this conviction—I have long shared that conviction with them, and in my humble efforts to impart it to others, I have been aided by the knowledge, experience and generous co-operation of those to whom I have referred. The accuracy of the facts long since put forth on this subject has been tested; and so far from those facts having been either shaken or overthrown, they have been confirmed and illustrated by the most striking events; so that what were once the convictions of a few are becoming the convictions of multitudes; indeed, of all intelligent minds with the patience and candor to enter upon an impartial inquiry on the subject (loud cheers).

A single glance at the origin of nego. slavery will suggest the remedy which ought to be applied. The master and the slave-trade of the western world began in a desire to obtain by forced labor the products of the earth. The Spaniards enslaved the Mexicans that they might work them in mines, and enrich themselves with the precious metals which they extracted. A similar motive led to the enslavement, and brought about the extirpation of the Caribs of the West India Islands. The introduction of the sugar-cane, and the demand for its products, led the trade in sugar to begin with Africa, and the enslavement of seven millions of Africans and their descendants, at the present time, and all the existing horrors and atrocities of the African slave-trade, are founded upon the desire to realize the profits which are obtainable by the growth and sale of five articles—sugar, coffee, cotton, rice, and tobacco. Five articles which were the chief articles of commerce, and of solvency, and all that relates to our credit, or our shipping, and all that relates to our capital, and our domestic peace, contentment, and happiness. Its rapid growth is wonderful; its magnitude is stupendous; and its connection with all that is precious and important in the country is so close and inseparable, that the boldest and most far-sighted minds in the community cannot contemplate any serious vicissitude befalling it without the most imminent and terrible (hear, hear). It was to supply England with the raw material for this branch of her manufactures that the planters of America, in 1782, turned their attention and energies to cotton cultivation. A new era commenced. All thoughts of giving emancipation to the slave ceased; for they became suddenly valuable as human burdens of burthen on the plantation, or as stock to raise by natural increase, the thousands of their kind required to cultivate this new article of produce (hear). There was a rush from the worn-out and profitless soils of the older states to the new and virgin soils beyond. The vast valley of the Mississippi, an immense Peninsula of Florida, presented a boundless field for enterprise, and the profitable employment of slave labor; and thither those who scrupled not to amass riches by violence and slavery betook themselves. Washington became theemporium of the domestic slave-trade, and New Orleans the slave-market of the South. The demand for cotton was in England closed the gates of slavery on the bondmen of America; it quenched the hopes of the friends of humanity; it inflamed the love of Mammon in the breasts of the trans-Atlantic slaveholders, and offered them a tempting premium to pursue their guilty traffic, in the sure hope of a rich reward.

In 1785, Americans imported from her shores a single bag of cotton wool. In 1813, that same country sent across sea, from her slave-tillied plantations, during the first nine months of that year, seven hundred and ninety-two millions of pounds weight! In 1785, America held within her borders 600,000 slaves, and these, as we have seen, had become unprofitable, and were, therefore, standing on the threshold of freedom. In 1840, America contained 2,487,213 slaves, and these were valued by an American statesman, Henry Clay, himself entitled to be regarded as a fit judge in the matter, being both a Southern man and a slaveholder and breeder, at 1,200,000,000 of dollars! In 1785, a single bag of cotton was exported from America. In 1841, the total exports from the shores of that country amounted in value to 105,382,722 dollars, of which her exported cotton amounted to 54,330,331 dollars, being 77,940 dollars in excess of all her other exports, put together. In 1790, the shipping of the United States was set down as 487,377 tons, and in 1841 as 2,280,095 tons!

While driving this profitable trade in the staple articles of our manufactures, the United States have been comparatively inattentive to the growth of other kinds of tropical produce; and have therefore greatly enriched their slaveholding neighbors, by becoming customers for the articles raised on their plantations. Her own prosperity, built on the foundation I have pointed out, has enabled her to be a large consumer of foreign produce of slave growth. Hence we find her importing during 1840, 120,000,000 of pounds weight of slave grown coffee, and nearly 60,000 tons of slave-grown sugar. Her cotton has largely assisted her to do this; and through our cession of this slave-grown article of America, we have been feeding to satiate the slaveholders of Cuba and Brazil, and thus supplying to them their only stimulus to the continuance of their slave trade, and before the Declaration of Independence slavery had extended itself over the whole of the colonies. On the separation of the States from the mother country, the Northern and Eastern republics gave liberty to their slaves. The constitution adopted by the United States of America, the early settlers in Virginia had introduced negro slaves for the cultivation of their plantations, and before the Declaration of Independence slavery had extended itself over the whole of the colonies. On the separation of the States from the mother country, the Northern and Eastern republics gave liberty to their slaves. The constitution adopted by the United States of America, the early settlers in Virginia had introduced negro slaves for the cultivation of their plantations, and before the Declaration of Independence slavery had extended itself over the whole of the colonies. On the separation of the States from the mother country, the Northern and Eastern republics gave liberty to their slaves. 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IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE.

An important case has been decided in the U. S. Circuit Court at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Parish, of Sandusky City, was sued by Peter Driskell of Kentucky, for harboring and concealing certain fugitive slaves, and for obstructing an officer in his efforts to arrest them. The action was brought to recover the penalty of \$500 for each of the above offences, as prescribed by the act of 1794. Judge McLean, in charging the Jury, laid down the following propositions:

1. Obstructions must be made knowingly and willingly. The defendant must have known that the slaves were escaped fugitives from labor from another State.

2. To constitute a harboring or concealing, there must be an intent to elude the vigilance of the master. After a harboring is shown the burden of proof thrown on the defendant to explain its meaning.

3. An obstruction under the law implies force—it must not be manual.

4. But one penalty lies for hindering or obstructing, or harboring and concealing, if the offence be done by one act—whether one or many slaves are thereby protected.

5. In Ohio every person, without regard to color, is presumed to be free. But where service is due in Kentucky, it must be tested by the laws of Kentucky. If proof has been shown that the plaintiff is entitled to the labor of Jane and Garrison Garrison, it is sufficient to create the presumption that they have escaped from that labor. That they were held in a state of slavery is strongly indicative of such a position of affairs.

6. The important fact to establish is that Col. M. attempted to make the arrest. He must have apprised the defendant that these were escaping slaves—that he was authorized to make the arrest, and was prevented by the defendant. Unless these facts are brought home to the knowledge of the defendant the plaintiff cannot recover. If Col. Mitchell's statement is true, the case is made out. If his credibility is destroyed by the witness for the defendant, it mainly falls to the ground.

7. A harboring must be constituted in part by an intention to defeat the claims of the master. If the retaining of the slaves until evening was with that intention, the defendant has harbored them. If the understanding was that they remained for a fair trial, he has not harbored them.

8. This is a penal offence, and might be prosecuted by indictment. The jury will require strict proof; but if such proof is made, the law must be administered.

9. Harboring and concealing are synonymous terms in the statute.

10. The law must not be so executed as to prevent the exercise of ordinary humanity towards fugitives. It is a meritorious act on the part of a citizen of Ohio, to see that such fugitives have a fair trial, if he do not go beyond the law, and make the forms of the law the medium for his remittance, and to secure the immediate liquidation of all arrears.—q.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 10, 1847.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LIBERATOR,
ESPECIALLY THE DELINQUENT CRIMES.

When Mr. Garrison was in England, last year, at a much earlier period in the year than this, we were obliged to recall to the recollection of those of the subscribers who were in arrear, the good old maxim that "short accounts make long friends." At that time our hint was sufficient. It was taken in good part, and the remittances which came forward put every thing on velvet again. We are requested on behalf of the financial committee, again to request all of our subscribers to examine themselves and their accounts, and see whether or not they have paid their subscription for this current year. If they have not, they are informed that the amount is wanted forthwith, and are earnestly requested to remit it at once. We particularly beg, that none will wait, with the intention of settling for this year and the next, until after the next year opens. It is desirable on all accounts,—on our subscribers', as well as our own,—that each volume should pay for itself as it goes along.

We do not believe that any paper, in proportion to its circulation, has a better subscription list than the Liberator,—less bad pay and slack pay. It should have none of either. When its subscribers are as prompt as they should be, especially in view of the great work to which the Liberator is devoted, and the little assistance for which it can look from any except such as themselves, the machinery works easily and satisfactorily. Each subscriber should feel it to be his reasonable service to promote this comparative state of things by prompt and regular payments. It is quite natural that the subscribers should feel less interest in the paper, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have kept the editor so long from them. But, inasmuch as the services of all the friends engaged in carrying it on during that absence, are wholly gratuitous, we feel that we have a right to say that it should make no difference in the prompt settling of the outstanding accounts. When we say that Mr. Garrison has no resource for the support of his family, excepting the income of his paper, and, farther, that his expenses cannot be less than usual in consequence of his illness, we are sure that we have said all that is necessary to ensure an immediate attention to this reminder, and to secure the immediate liquidation of all arrears.—q.

REVEREND RASCALITY.

All Abolitionists who are old enough to remember the early days of the Cause, recollect the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D., and his man Ambrose. If their memory extend a little farther back, and they had the good luck to have been brought up in an Evangelical school (a training very necessary to the understanding of the ins and outs of the Anti-Slavery Cause, especially about the days of *New York*) they know that the said Doctor was a burning and a shining light, set in a golden candelstick, of the Church, a great revivalist and saver of souls by the whole world over. We remember that at Andover, where after the most straitest sort of our religion were we brought up, it used to be said of him that he was in the habit of swearing, (whether in the pulpit or not we cannot say,) and justified himself by the example of Whitefield. However, we were, then, and have been since, as long as we were addicted to the vice of going to meeting, in the habit of hearing so much more profane language in the meeting-house than in the street, that we think none the worse of him for that. Had he clothed himself in no worse garment than curtains, it would have been the better for him, as well as for poor Ambrose and for the orphan daughter of his friend, as shall be presently related.

The Doctor among other eminent gifts and graces possessed in a high degree one of the choicest elements of modern aristocracy; to wit, he was, or was reputed to be, very rich. For, luckily, it is not in these days as it was in the semi-barbarous ones when it was said, that it was easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven. Indeed, the turnpike road and travelling expenses along the strait and narrow road are so much greater now than they were then, that none but a tolerably poor man has much chance of getting there at all. But rich as he was, the Doctor had the humility to think that this was one of the graces of his Christian character, which might be increased to advantage, and so he plunged into the speculations of our South Sea in 1835-6. At that time Providence had cast his lot, (we believe we speak the language correctly) for a century to come. And yet we urge, as a pretext for this, that it will improve the social condition of the Mexican people.

Now this pretence of superiority on our part would be well enough, if it were not for the fact, that in one matter at least, we had better learn from than teach to Mexico—and this, too, in the fundamental concern of our country. The grand idea that gave birth to this Union was that of Liberty, and yet, in this very matter, Mexico has set us an example which we have not had the virtue to follow. She abolished Slavery years ago, and in that act carried the principle of Liberty farther than we shall apparently be ready to carry it for a century to come. And yet we urge, as a pretext for this, that it will improve the social condition of the Mexican people.

The truth is, that when we shall have abolished Slavery here, we shall be in a condition to confer practical benefits on other nations, but not before. At present, not a statement can be made of the degradation, misery and oppression of the Mexican people which is not true, if not more true, of three millions of our own slaves, scattered in the South. Yet they ignorant, and unacquainted with the arts of civilized life? So are the Slave. Are their tastes low and uncultivated, are their habits of life rude and vulgar? So are those of the Slave. Are they the subjects of a military despotism? So are the Slave. Whatever may be urged, against the social character of the Mexican Slave bears with equal force against that of the enslaved African. The latter are afflicted with all the scourges of the former, and the need of elevation in each case is equally strong. But how obviously inconsistent is it for us to pretend to seek the social regeneration of the one, while we do nothing for the other. Indeed, it is a sort of hypocrisy to profess to have the good of the Mexican people at heart in this war, while we abuse and defraud, a seventh part of our own people at home. Yet such is an apology which is offered in justification of our Mexican policy. Truly, the Scripture well applies to the case of this nation,—"Then shall cast out the beam from thine own eye, then thou shalt see clearly to cast out the mote from thy brother's eye."

COTTON IN TURKEY.—Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, is in Turkey teaching the people there to raise cotton. He met with difficulties; but is fast over coming them. Cotton will grow in Turkey, as well as Indian Corn.

We notice that the exports of cotton from the United States fell off last year pretty largely—we have not the tables by us, but we think it was over 400,000 bales. Now the growth of the planting South, under slavery, depends upon two things,—

1. The increase of slave population.

2. The demand for cotton.

If the increase of slave does not continue, and the South will be according to its notion, in a bad way.

Well—the probability is, that cotton will, ere long, be cultivated in many parts of the world, that Europe will be less and less dependent upon our market for it—and, as the time demand diminishes, the value of the slave will decrease! In this event, the increase of slavery will prove a burden to the South, which it cannot bear.

This is a day of small things! Men's energies are raised every where—and we should be at all surprised, in our life, to see slavery so reduced to Southern slaveholders, as to induce them to cry sturdily for help. If they were truly wise, they would look soberly at this whole subject, and know that their success and prosperity must be advanced and secured by doing justice to all. One thing is certain—they cannot prosper under slavery! Every fact—all statistics—the experience of every slave-planting State—their present condition—put this point beyond the possibility of dispute.—*Louisville Examiner.*

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THE Mr.

The subscribers to the Liberator are aware that the Committee to whom Mr. Garrison has entrusted the financial affairs of the paper, yielded last year, with hesitation and reluctance, to the urgency of some of its warmest friends, and reduced its price, in the faith that its list would be thereby much increased. It was stated, at the time the change was made, that it was a mere experiment, and that if it did not entirely succeed, the former terms would be restored. Although a very considerable addition has been made to the subscription list, during the past year, it has not been sufficient to justify the continuance of the new arrangement. The subscribers are, therefore, informed that, from and after the 1st of January, 1848, the terms of the Liberator will be what they were previously to the commencement of this volume, —viz. \square Two dollars and fifty cents in advance, and three dollars after six months. \square

The Committee most earnestly hope, and most faithfully believe, that this change of price will produce no change in the substantial character of the subscription list. The friends of the Liberator are persons who regard its support as a Primary Anti-Slavery duty, and who will readily consent to this small additional burden, for the purpose of putting its pecuniary affairs on an entirely easy footing. They will remember that the odd half dollar, while it is but a small tax upon each subscriber, makes a difference of nearly or quite a THOUSAND DOLLARS, in the receipts! This statement will indicate to the Anti-Slavery public the importance of the proposed change, and we are sure will secure to it their cordial consent and co-operation.

FRANCIS JACKSON,
ELLIS GRAY LORING,
EDMUND QUINCY,
SAMUEL PHILBRICK,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Financial Committee.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1847.

THE BAZAAR! \square
To the friends of the Cause, who wish to help in the decoration of Faneuil Hall for the Bazaar.

Great quantities of the 'running pine' (as it is called in some places) will be needed. Many dozen of barrels full of it will not be too much. It need not be made up into wreaths, as we are pronouncing much help on the floor of the Hall, in preparing and decorating. Only give us the raw material in abundance, that we may not be obliged to expend the hard-earned funds of the occasion in paying bills at a loss.

The sash, or red cedar, is to be the basis of the evergreen material. Friends having it in their power to supply one or several loads of the 'sash brush' are entreated to communicate immediately with the Committee, as also those who can furnish the running pine.

Ladies intending to come to town to superintend the sale of their own goods, and who have no friends residing in town, are requested to communicate their intention to the Committee, that we may do all in our power towards their hospitable reception.

M. W. CHAPMAN,
For the Committee.

N. B. \square All friends able and willing to aid in putting up the decorations previous to the opening of the Bazaar, are entreated to be in attendance for the cause's sake. Seasonable notice of the time will be given hereafter.

\square The Boston Female A. S. Society at its last annual meeting, voted to ask the aid of all the Anti-Slavery ministers of the city, in organizing a corps of laborers for the Bazaar (to be opened at Faneuil Hall on the 21st Dec.) in their respective congregations. They also voted to recommend the same course to all the Anti-Slavery friends throughout the country.

This is an excellent suggestion. Let each friend of the cause, then, begin, though alone, to work for the Bazaar, and testify the respect due to all those ministers in his or her vicinity, who have heretofore befriended the cause, by asking them to read the address of the Committee to their people, to give notice of a time and place of meeting for planning and preparing useful and ornamental work, appointing collectors to raise money for the purchase of materials, &c. &c.

Wherever a sewing circle is now in operation, its numbers and efficiency may in all probability be greatly increased in this way, and where none exists, a single individual may create one, in any place where the slightest feeling of the cause is felt. Let an effort of this kind follow every Anti-Slavery lecture.

The hostility of the cities in Massachusetts towards the cause, is less than ever before. There will be more purchasers at the Bazaar: it is the responsibility of the Abolitionists to see to it that there are more goods. \square Nothing, either useful or ornamental, fit either for food or clothing, can come amiss. Children's toys, needle books, hand-bags and pin-cushions will be sure of a sale.

The Worcester Spy (Whig) lately said: 'Democracy came up here to Worcester, and hooted out of their convention, as if it emitted a bad odor, and obviated the man who offered it, a simple resolution, (but which contained a great principle) that in the annexation of any foreign territory hereafter, there ought to be no human slavery except for crime.'

And the Worcester Palladium (Democratic) thus replied:

'And what did the Whigs do? They went to Springfield, and there hooted out of their convention, as if it emitted a bad odor, and obviated the man who offered it, [Mr. Palfrey], a simple resolution, (but which contained a great principle) that in the annexation of any foreign territory hereafter, there ought to be no human slavery except for crime.'

There's an old proverb about six and half-a-dozen which we think very applicable to these parties. \square

INDIANA. An insult was deliberately offered to the reverend congregation at Kennett on Saturday evening last, by him who officiates there as a clergyman. The Governor, and the proclamation of the Governor of Maine, and read to the audience the proclamation of the Governor of Massachusetts for Thanksgiving in that State. —*Argus.*

Certainly his congregation will thank him for this, for they listened to a dignified, courteous and able proclamation, instead of an 'insolent' edict. Many other clergymen have probably neglected to read Gov. Dana's proclamation, and to talk of 'insolence' on the part of a clergyman for not reading this insulting document in ludicrous. These are 'high times,' when our Governor can dictate to our clergymen what they shall do and what they shall not, and require them to publish his orders or peril of being called insolent if they refuse.

Although Gov. Dana may have accomplished one object of his proclamation by exciting prejudices among some of his thoughtful supporters, who have a natural propensities to blood, gunpowder and 'glory,' he has not succeeded in overawing or silencing the pulpit. Many, probably, allude to the institutions of our sister States, his command to the contrary notwithstanding. Subversive and subdue the press and silence the pulpit, and the noisy, hired and salaried patriots would have supreme control, and war and slavery flourish and extend. —*Portl. Ad.*

The Speaker of Congress. —Telegraphic despatches announce the election of Robert C. Winthrop, the Representative from Boston, to the office of Speaker of the thirtieth Congress. In the Whig caucus, we are informed that Mr. Vinton of Ohio, who was the Whig nominee for Speaker at the last Congress, received an almost unanimous nomination, but declined. The Democratic members met in caucus, but made no nomination.

The Boston Courier, in noticing the sermon lately preached at the dedication of the Church of the Saviour, in this city, says:

'Is there not a little tincture of arrogance in the name which has been given to this Church? Is it the Church of the Saviour, in any sense of the phrase, which may not with equal propriety be adopted by any other religious society? We have always thought that our Unitarian friends are guilty of bad taste, to say the least, in their selection of names for their several churches. The Church of the Saviour, the Church of the Messiah, the Church of the Peoples, are names no more than they are of any other Church. The Church of the Divine Unity is a name given to a fashionable resort of the New York Unitarian Aristocracy. What does the name mean?'

Here is an advertisement cut from the last number of the 'Eustaw, Alabama Whig.' Read it, O ye Northern Christians, that go to the polls and vote for slaveholders, and blush for your own shame and the shame of your country! —*Christian Citizen.*

The sale of about *One Hundred and Sixty Negroes*, 44 Mules and Horses, 250 or 300 Pork-Hogs, Stock-Hogs, Cattle, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Plantation Tools, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c., will commence on Friday, the 10th December, at the plantation of John Jones, deceased, near Warsaw, Sumter County.

The sale will be continued on Monday, 13th Dec., at the late residence of John Jones, deceased, in Greene County —*One Hundred and Fourteen*, 33 Miles and 150 Yards, of Oxen, Pork-Hogs, Stock-Hogs, Cattle, Road-Wagon, Ox-Wagon, Horse-Carts, Cart-Wheels, Cotton-Gins, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Plantation Tools, &c., &c.

The terms of sale, twelve months credit. Notes with two approved securities—interest to be added from sale. All sums under \$20, cash.

WM. JONES, Jr.

JOHN P. EVANS, Administrators.

Property of the South. —We notice in looking over the Southern papers, that at the late sitting of the Court of General Sessions for Darlington district, South Carolina, Judge Wardlaw presiding, James Carlisle was brought to the bar charged with stealing a negro slave, the property of Mr. P. N. Pledger of Marlboro' district, to which charge he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 25th day of February next.

It is only a few months since a trial was reported in which a master was arraigned for killing his slave. In this instance he was exonerated. In no State at the South is there present any law which inflicts death upon a master for putting to death his slave; nor is there any law making it a capital offence to shoot a free man and sell him into slavery. It is true the people of those States can frame whatever regulations they think proper, but in this instance there appears to be an inequality in the laws which has hardly a parallel in this country. —*Evening Post*

Complaint to the Pope. —A great meeting was held at the Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday evening to express sympathy with Pope Pius IX, and commendation of his measures of improvement and reform. The Mayor of New-York presided, and the Mayors of Brooklyn and Jersey City were among the Vice-Presidents. Letters were read from ex-President Van Buren, James Buchanan, George M. Dallas, Revere Johnson, ex-Governor Seward, Thomas H. Benton, Albert Gallatin, John C. Spencer, Edward Everett, D. S. Dickinson, and John A. Dix, in reply to invitations to hold the meeting. An address and resolution, prepared by committee, were read by Mr. Horace Greeley, and after addressing B. F. Butler and other gentlemen, they were unanimously adopted and copies of them ordered to be forwarded to His Holiness, after which the meeting dissolved. In addition to the letters which were read to the meeting, others were received from Rufus Choate, Washington Hunt, Gov. Pennington, and Chief Justice Hornblower, of New-Jersey, Gen. E. P. Gaines, John Van Buren, and Rev. Dr. Powell, expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and regretting the pressure of engagements which prevented their attendance. —*Boston Courier*.

Correspondence of the Delta. —*City of Mexico, Nov. 8.* —We are all at a perfect stand, and anxiously awaiting the disposition of our Government. The city is much more quiet than it has been for many years; indeed, it is as well regulated as any city in any country. The only difficulties occurring are caused by an occasional drunken soldier falling in with the lepers at night, which usually results in the assassination of the soldier. Many of the families who left during the siege, are now returning to their homes. The wounded are recovering, and the general health of the army is good. Day before yesterday the Archbishop paid a visit to Gen. Scott. His Holiness was received with marked distinction by the General-in-chief.

The remains of the Mexican army are scattered about in small bodies, where they can be more easily supported—not more than six hundred at any one point.

The following are additional items received by the Alabama. The Genius of Liberty has stopped its edition, its editor is in prison.

A revolution had broken out in Guadalajara, in favor of the election of Farias to the Presidency. A sanguinary engagement ensued between his troops and a mob headed by priests. In the action General Ampudia and many others of Farias' party were killed. The church party was victorious. Parades is at Toluca, and has openly pronounced in favor of monarchy, seconded by the garrison at Morelia. Some of the Mexican have still an unconquerable hatred to the Americans, and express no desire for peace.

The Mexican Congress at Queretaro has removed to Morelia to be rid of the military by which it is overawed.

Canal was encountered near the capital by a small American force, and defeated with some loss.

The Propeller Phenix. —*200 Lives Lost.* —Accounts received here this morning do not vary from those which arrived yesterday. This unfortunate vessel was, on Sunday, the 21st inst., within about 15 miles of Schenectady, and about the same from Manistow, was discovered to be on fire in her hold.

She had been compelled to put to sea, being unable to procure sufficient anchorage in Manistow Bay, where she had gone for shelter. This fire was soon extinguished, but this was no sooner done than it broke out in the forward part of the boat-deck, having been communicated from the boilers. The vessel was about six miles from the shore. The greatest confusion prevailed after the second discovery of fire, as it then appeared that there was no hope of extinguishing it.

A rush was made for the small boat, which would have rendered it entirely useless, but Mr. David Blash, of Southport—a gentleman whose name should henceforth be held in perpetual remembrance among those who navigate the Lakes—drove the crowd away, and having taken Capt. Sweeny, the commander of the propeller, from his berth, where he lay sick, and directing as many to follow the boat as could safely carry, the boat left for the shore, Mr. Blash voluntarily remaining behind.

The propeller *Delaware* has in sight about the time that the small boat left, but was unable to arrive in time to save those on board from destruction. Before the *Delaware* reached the spot, the burning vessel had sunk, and all on board were either burned or drowned, with the exception of two, who were picked up.

Mr. Blash perished among the rest. It appears probable that 240 lives were lost. One hundred and fifty of the passengers had recently arrived from Holland. This is a greater destruction of life than has ever occurred at one time upon these Lakes.

The Captain and crew of the *Delaware* extended every assistance in their power.

Winter Quarters. —The Transcript states that many of the Irish laborers discharged through the suspension of work on the Boston Water Works, are applying for admission into the almshouses of the adjoining towns and cities.

Railroad Smash. —On Friday last, upon the Western Railroad, between Warren and West Branch, two trains, both going the same way, came in collision, by which one of the locomotives and fifteen freight cars were more or less broken up. No person was injured.

The financial year of the Western Railroad, closed with the month of November. The receipts for the year exceed \$1,300,000.

Censorship of the Press in Mexico. —Our army officers may understand fighting very well in Mexico, and they probably have all the modern improvements of war for killing off the greatest quantity of men in the smallest possible time; but if we may judge from some of their operations in civil affairs, they are a thousand years behind their day. The editor of the American newspaper at Vera Cruz have been imprisoned, and their office was broken up, for the reason that the paper was not made perfectly conformable to military regulations. —*Boston Courier*.

We observe several journals that mention in very flattering terms a recent invention of Dr. Morton, (of Ether celebrity) called the dentometer, by which he can ensure to patients a more complete fit and easy working of artificial sets of teeth, than has hitherto been thought practicable even by the most skilful.

What may be the merits of Dr. M.'s, more recent mechanical improvements, we have no

fear that they are over-praised—we are reminded of our own personal knowledge of an operation of the greatest delicacy, performed by him some two or three years since, by which a young man, born without a roof to his mouth, and lacking front teeth, had

an artificial roof made for him, and the teeth replaced with

an artificial roof, and the teeth replaced with

POETRY.

INEQUALITIES.

By ELIAS BARTLETT, N. S.
As leisurely along the Pass I went,
Feasting a quiet heart and open eye,
With the wild beauty of the hills and sky,—
Of floating cloud, and granite battlement;—
Yielding the soul to the strong sense of love,
Of awe, and wonder, and delight, which came,
And warmed its altar with a holy flame,
Caught from all things around me, and above;
This thought was utmost, among all the rest,
Shading the pleasant sunshines of my bread;
Over all the earth, what myriads of our race,
In toil and dust, mid want, and grief and gloom,
Wear on their lives—from Nature's genial face
Shut ever, from the cradle to the tomb!

THE SAME.

Cramped in the teeming city's narrow lanes,
In dingy cellars, noisome, dark and drear,
Where clad in rags, swarthy, squilid penury reigns,
They drudge and dwindle from hungry year to year;
Bound by Necessity's hard iron bands;
In cold, dark cells; in low mephitic mines,
Where the glad living sunlight never shines;
Even in shops, where honest Labor stands,
With sweatfored and with hardy hands,
Earning by daily work his daily bread;—
So life wears on with millions in all lands,
Blind to the glory which our God has spread
Over all his works; deaf to the joy that rings,
Like music, from the heart of all created things.

THE SAME.

This should not be;—Injustice Crime and Wrong
Have marred the beauty of that perfect plan
Which God intended for his creature, Man;
The weak have bowed their necks before the strong;
Themselves and others, selfish power and sin
Have cursed and trodden down; and so this fair
And goodly temple of the earth and air,
Is made a jail, to shut its dwellers in;—
Father in Heaven! we know this should not be:
Thy children should have power and leave to go,
Sometimes, at least, out to that glorious show,
Which thy right hand created and made free,—
To glad their thoughts, and lift their souls to Thee,
By the green hills and plains, the rivers and the sea.

RISE!

By T. BUCHANAN READ.
Who are ye who sit and murmur
O'er your grievance hard and long?
Who are ye whose necks are trodden
By the iron foot of wrong?
Wear ye not God's mighty image?
Rise! assert it, and be strong!

Can ye see your wives and children
Under old oppressions cower,
And not feel your right arm aching
With the fitness of their power?
Rise! a life of idle groaning
Is not worth one well wrought hour!

Able bodied, idle minded!
Do ye weep beneath your pain?
Or, with empty cant of Freedom,
Do ye stagger with your chain?
Hear ye not your weaker brother?
Rise! or wear the curse of Cain!

Will ye sit in dust and ashes,
Gazing on the proud and great?
Know ye not that soul and sinew
Must achieve our own estate?
Rise! to action—or in garrets
Dream, and so deserve your fate!

Are ye Freemen—Freemen truly?
Do ye act as Freemen do?
Are your rulers not your leaders?
Are they many, are you few?
Rise! with purpose firm, and teach them,
They must first be ruled by you.

Unto you belongs the vessel,
And the freedom of the seas;
Will you hear your servants dictate
What her freight or laws shall be?
Rise! and hurl their errors over,
Like the worthless chest of tea!

From the London Punch.

A CRY FROM THE CONDEMNED CELL.
THE CASE OF MARY ANN HURT.—It having been satisfactorily ascertained, after proper medical examination, that there is every reason to believe, that this wretched woman is quick with child, her execution is stayed by order of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.—Times.

Two prisoners in a cell
Where felons, doomed to die,
Are garnished for the gibbet, dwell;

The time of each is nigh;
A murderer and a babe unborn within that dungeon lie.

Here this wretched had died,
But the law abhains
From taking human life, whose tide
Doth flow in guiltless veins.

Prepare the bed and see
The woman that ye tend;

And then prepare the gallows-tree,
To be a felon's end.

Soon as a mother's anguish shall have ceased her
frame to rend.

Prepare the swathing bands,
The hempen cord prepare;

Alas! ye need the hangman's hands,

The nurse's tender care;

The infant to the cradle—to the drop the mother
bear.

Oh! weary, day on day,
To this unhappy soul,

To count the hours that pass away,

To watch the moments roll;

And view, through childbirth's agonies, the scaffold
as her goal.

Her crime, though nought can screen,

Yet, ere her course be run,

That what her sufferings will have been

For all that she hath done.

Surely Death's bitterness is past for that most wretched
one.

Think on the anguish dread

That hath avenged her dead;

Think how that woman's heart hath bled,

If 'blood for blood' you need,

And 'eye for eye,' and 'tooth for tooth,' be still
your law and creed.

A QUAKER CHRISTENING.

Not long ago a tipping set

Were in earousing conclave met;

Cider, with rum and sugar mixed,

Swigg'd till eyes, tongues and limbs were fixed;

They could scarcely see or talk,

Or sit, or stand, or much less walk;

A sober Quaker happened in,

And viewed the sad disgusting scene;

Then asked the landlord brisk to tell,

What liquors made them so unwell.

'We call it Samson,' friend, quoth he—

Quoth a Quaker 'It's strong, I see;

But I would call it Pharaoh—

For 'twill not let the people go.'

GEO. THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

[Continued from first page.]

A pound is all that is finally realized by this unhappy subject of the British government in India. 'In Guzerat,' says General Briggs, taking for the basis of his calculation the evidence given before Parliament, '746 pounds of clean cotton may be raised on seven acres of land, giving 106 pounds per acre. This is about estimated at 2 l-3d. per pound, which is 40 per cent. more than its value at Dhawar, will sell for £1 1s., from which, if we deduct 1s., we have scarcely more than 25 per cent. of the whole produce to pay the expenses of cultivation, and for the return of interest on capital, while the government receives 75 per cent. of the whole produce as the tax. The merchants of England, it is clear, cannot look to India for cotton while such imposts prevail.' Such is the testimony of an East India officer, who has made the land-tax and its effects upon cotton-growing his study for many years [hereas].

Let me now ask you to go with me to Bengal, and see how the matter stands there. Among the journals published in India, there is no one more conspicuous for the eulogy with which all its statements are put forth, and its reluctance to bring charges against the government, than the *Friend of India*, edited by John Marsham, Esq., of Serampore. From a number of that journal dated the 11th of March last, I make the following extract:—'The deficiency in the cotton crop of America, and the rise in the price of that staple of our home manufactures, has naturally turned the attention of the public to the cultivation of cotton in India, where the plant was indigenous in the days of Caesar. Our manufacturers look to the boundless fields of India in the hope of obtaining a supply for their looms; but unfortunately they look in vain. In Bundelkund (a large division of the Allahabad province to the South of the Jumna) the supply has fallen from sixty lacs (600,000,000 lbs) to ten (or 100,000,000 lbs.). At Bombay, the cultivation has been gradually dwindling, and there is every reason to apprehend that it will shortly become extinct. The export of cotton from Bombay to China, which formerly gave employment to so large a portion of the agricultural population, and its shipping, has been gradually contracted; and unless some adequate remedy can be supplied in time, this branch of trade must shortly close altogether.' (Hear, hear, and cheer.)

Let me now show you what the pecuniary result of this system has been as respects the prices paid for cotton by the manufacturers of this country. It has been observed that the average price of the three kinds of American Uplands in the markets of the United Kingdom during the year of 1846 was 5 l-3d. per pound. The evidence adduced proves definitely that, from the year 1785 down to the present time, the greater part of Surat cotton would have been satisfied with the same price, and that of 1846, 1 l-3d. per pound, and increased from all interference of the revenue officers. 'My own knowledge,' says Mr. Brown, 'that especially my late father's personal and practical experience through more than half a century, lead me to affirm that a price of 1d. to 1 l-3d. per pound, paid to the native growers, free from tax, would have been remunerative sufficient to have secured from them the production of any quantity of cotton which the wants of England have required during the last sixty years. All the inquiries I have made lead me to suppose that the price of 1d. per pound, paid to the native growers, free from tax, would have been remunerative beyond all calculation; for, in the first place, they have land in their possession twenty times more than equal to the supply of all Europe with tropical produce, in the second place, they can procure, not tens of thousands, but tens of millions of acres of land, in the third place, they have the greatest consequence in this case, the price of labor with these is only from a penny to three-halfpence per day. What slavery can stand against these prices?' And here I would observe, that this is not a visionary or fanciful statement. Look at the American newspapers; look at the American pamphlets which have come out upon this subject; look at the opinion of the celebrated Judge Jay on this subject also; all, all, confess, and the planters, too, do it by means that are perfectly moral and pacific, according to your own principles, namely, by the cultivation of the earth and by the employment of free labor. They may, if they please, not only have the high honor of abolishing slavery and the slave trade, but the advantage of increasing their revenue beyond all calculation; for, in the first place, they have land in their possession twenty times more than equal to the supply of all Europe with tropical produce, in the second place, they can procure, not tens of thousands, but tens of millions of acres of land, in the third place, they have the greatest consequence in this case, the price of labor with these is only from a penny to three-halfpence per day. What slavery can stand against these prices?' 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